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ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural Fair, of Cumberland County, N. C., November 15th, 1888, by Hon. A. E. Stevenson.

Fellow Citizens:

I am profoundly grateful to my distinguished friend, Col. Green, and to your Committee, for the honor of being your guest, and being permitted to address you upon this occasion.

At your bidding I have come from my home in the great Prairie State, more than one thousand miles to the westward. And although I stand for the first time before a North Carolina audience, I do not feel that we are altogether strangers The history and traditions of the Old North State are as dear to me as to yourselves. The blood that courses through my veins is that of the Alexanders and the Brevards—of the men who a little more than a century ago first gave to the world a declaration of American Independence; the men who have for all time linked the name of Charlotte with that of Runnymede, and made your Mecklenburg immortal. I come not as a stranger, but rather as one who after long absence, returns to visit the homes of his ancestors. Your invitation, then, my fellow-citizens, was accepted as a sacred duty, as well as a pleasure. My voice is raised in unison with yours, in doing honor to the memory of the men who, in the early days of the Colonial struggle,—in the days that tried men's souls, laid deep and broad the foundation of liberty. I share with you the glory of an ancestry whose achievements on the field of battle, and in the halls of legislation, make up so brilliant a chapter in the history of our common country.

In the great struggle for independence, North Carolina played no mean part. Her sons stood in the front ranks of those who first braved the hostilities and resentment of the British crown. Her sons were the first to realize the imperative necessity for separation, and the establishment of Colonial, of American independence.

I am not unmindful, Mr. President, of the fact that the love of liberty and the hatred of tyranny, which found expression in the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775, touched a responsive chord in the breasts of the ancestors of those I now address. But a single month had passed from the date of the first Declaration of American Independence at Charlotte, when the bold yeomanry of Cumberland County assembled in Fayetteville, and inspired by a deep sense of wrongs hitherto patiently endured, declared: "That the actual commencement of hostilities against the continent by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston; the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrections in the Colonies, are sufficient causes to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms; we, therefore, the subscribers, of Cumberland County, holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duties of good citizens toward an injured country, and thoroughly convinced that in our distressed circumstances we shall be justified in resisting force by force, do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a band in her defence against every foe. We will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety."

The men who penned this declaration builded wiser than they knew. In pledging their lives and fortunes to resist British oppression, they but struck the keynote to the National Declaration of Independence which a year later was proclaimed by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. To the Counties of Mecklenburg and of Cumberland of the State of North Carolina, then, belongs the imperishable honor of having taken the first step towards securing to the American Colonies, independence of the British crown.

Mr. President, the future historian of America will do justice to North Carolina and her brave sons.

I stand to-day upon historic ground. Here was the ancient seat of empire of the Old North State. Within a stone's throw of the spot upon which I stand, the convention assembled, which in the name and on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, solemnly ratified the Constitution of the United States,—by which act North Carolina became one of the original States of the American Union.

Inseparably associated in history and in song with Cumberland County, is the romantic name of Flora McDonald. Wherever undying friendship and devoted fidelity are appreciated, the name of Flora McDonald, and her romantic adherence to the decaying fortunes of the ill-starred Charles Edward, will excite admiration and wonder.

Amongst the public men of the last generation, none challenged more profound admiration from his associates and from the American people than did one of your own eminent citizens, James C. Dobbin, the able and gifted Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce. In your own legislative halls, in the Congress of the United States and in the Cabinet, he has left behind, a record for spotless integrity and untiring devotion to public duty, of which Cumberland County and North Carolina may feel justly prond.

It has been my good fortune to have been associated in the public service with some of the trusted representatives of your State, and I speak from personal knowledge when I say that no State of this Union, for the fifteen years which have elapsed since I first entered Congress, has been represented in the Senate or in the House, with more ability and fidelity than your own. This district has especially honored itself by sending as its representative for six years to the Congress of the United States, the distinguished gentleman to whom I am indebted for the honor of addressing you to-day.

The sad condition in which the close of the great Civil War found your own, and its sister States of the South, imperatively demanded the counsel and guidance of the ablest and wisest of the true representatives of your people. From the hour in which your sovereign rights were fully regained, the men who have guided the destiny of your State at home and represented it in the National councils, have been the fit successors, in public station as well as in public confidence, of Rowan, of Caswell, of Iredell, of Ruffin, of Mangum, of Morehead, of Graham and of Macon,—men whose acievements have shed luster upon your history, and whose memories are the precious heritage of all your people.

All Europe is arming to day for a great conflict, which the diplomacy of her ablest statesmen cannot longer postpone. The inevitable result to the people will be still heavier burdens, taxation to the limit of endurance, national bankruptcy and ruin.

In this favored land we have peace. No rumors of threatening conflict disturb our slumbers. Our great workshops are engaged in the manufacture of implements of husbandry, and not of war. The century now drawing to its close will, as I humbly believe, witness in its expiring hours, the American people following the peaceful avocations which are the sure forerunners of prosperity and contentment.

I know of no people who have greater cause for gratitude to the dispenser of All Good than those I now address. "Truly your lines have fallen unto you in pleasant places."

Fellow-citizens, my address to-day is, in the main, to the tillers of the soil. Your occupation is as old as the human race. In all ages the cultivation of the earth has been the only condition upon which human life could be sustained. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is the great law which knows no change.

In the early dawn of history we find our race engaged in rude husbandry, in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile. From Egypt, the cradle of human learning, the knowledge of husbandry extended to Greece and Rome. A few of the maxims of the ancients concerning the cultivation of the earth may not be wholly without value, even at this day. The poet Virgil says: "The farmer may praise large estates, but let him cultivate a small one." Cato, the philosopher, said: "Our ancestors regarded it as a grand point of husbandry not to have too much land, for they considered that more profit came by holding little and tilling it well."

Agricultural progress has kept pace with civilization. It is not strange that during the dark ages there was but little advance in this, the most needful of human pursuits. The sixteenth century closed upon our race arousing itself from the deathlike slumber of ages. With the human mind unshackled, the triumphal march began, which has continued unto this hour. The era I have mentioned marks the earliest attempts of the people to arouse themselves from the torpor of centuries; and from this awakening of the humbler classes of Europe sprang the earliest attempts to improve the methods of tilling the soil.

The first board of agriculture was organised in England in 1793, and by the comparison of methods and interchange of thought which it produced, a new impetus was given to agricultural pursuits. This was an humble beginning, but it was the earnest of better things. The publication of books and pamphlets on agriculture; the discussion of the methods of fertilizing; the adjustment of certain crops to different soils; the application of chemistry; the improvement of implements of husbandry,—are the inevitable results of the causes I have mentioned.

The meeting of the first board of agriculture in England in 1793 was the forerunner of the grand result we witness in the great valley of the Mississippi to-day; of that still grander culmination witnessed in Philadelphia one year ago, when each State of the Republic presented a moiety of its treasures, that the world might know what wonders the tillers of the soil had wrought upon this continent in a single century.

It must not be forgotten that one-half of the people of the United States are either engaged in, or directly dependent upon agricultural pursuits for support. All other avocations depend upon this. The success of the farmer is the sure measure of success in all other fields of human industry. Let the timely rains and genial sunshine but bring abundant harvests and the countenances of all the people are lighted with joy; the hearts of all are overflowing with gratitude.

The wheat crop for Dakota in 1887 reached the enormous yield of sixty millions of bushels. From the South, data of of the most gratifying character has been obtained, indicating a measure of prosperity unknown in this section since the war. While the yield of cotton will be large, that of corn, to which more attention is now being given by the Southern farmer than ever before, will exceed the crop produced three years ago, by more than one hundred million bushels. You need not be told that the prosperity which has befallen the West and North, has in a large degree been the good fortune of the farmer and planter of the Southwest and of the South.

In a recent address before the Inter-State Convention of Farmers, Mr. Grady, the eloquent champion of the New South, said:

"There are two hundred and thirty thousand artisans at work in the South to-day that were not here in 1880, and this does not include the thousands that are building new enterprises. We manufactured last year two hundred and thirteen million dollars worth of articles that six years ago we bought from the North and West. In the six years following the Cotton Exposition, one hundred and seventy-three new cotton mills have been built in the South, starting one million new spindles. The South is witnessing to-day an industrial revolution for which history has no precedent. Figures do not measure it, and amazement is simply limited by comprehension."

With but few exceptions, the States have established boards of agriculture, so that every possible facility may be afforded for the dissemination of useful information beneficial to the farmer. A quarter of a century ago the Congress of the United States created the Department of Agriculture. Its chief officer, as I have no doubt, will in the near future take rank as a cabinet officer. Splendid results have followed the establishment of this great Department. It is, however, as yet in its infancy. What may it not accomplish in the future.

With the wonderful improvement in agricultural implements, the life of the farmer is no longer that of a drudge. Much of the hard labor once performed by human hands is now supplied by machinery. The home of the farmer has, moreover, to a certain extent, lost its character of isolation. The accessibility of markets, with the appliances I have mentioned, render his position in life, as compared with that of a former generation, one of comparative ease.

Let the farmer magnify his calling. Let him not forget that his responsibilities keep pace with his great opportunities. At your firesides let your sons be taught that there are higher aims in life than mere money-getting. From the country home, from the country school-house, a power will spring that will, I believe, place our free institutions upon a firmer basis than ever before; that will, as we enter upon a new century, give a loftier impulse to the aspirations of this grent people.

From the farm-house to the great cities moves an unending procession of brave, energetic young men, physically and morally equipped for the battle of life. From their ranks will be taken those whose voices will be potent in every department of human affairs.

The present year has in the main been a fruitful one. The total yield of the corn crop will, in all probability, fall but little short of two billion bushels. As shown by the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1888, North Carolina stands thirteenth in the product of corn, the yield being 35,830,000 bushels; the wheat product for the same year being 5,094,000 bushels. In 1879 she ranked eighth in the production of cotton. The census of 1880 shows an increase in the value of North Carolina farm lands from $67.891.766, to $135.793,602, from the year 1850 to that of 1880. During the same period her tobacco product has more than doubled.

In a letter recently handed me by the Commissioner of Agriculture, he says: "The facts given indicate that the most promising outlook for the agriculture of North Carolina is in a wide diversification of crops, the growing of all products suited by nature to her soil and climate, small farm and market gardening. Her low lands can well be utilized for the growing of early crops for the Northern markets; her mountain slopes are admirably adapted for all fruits, and by carefully availing themselves of all natural resources, her farmers can successfully hold their own in the keen agricultural competition of the day."

But, Mr. President, what shall be the future of this great Commonwealth? The glorious achievements of her sons in the past are a part of our common history. In her devotion to liberty, her struggles and sacrifices for independence, North Carolina stood in the forefront of the Colonies. The heroism of her sons at Eutaw, at Guilford, at Cowpens, and at King's Mountain, turned the tide of war from the Southern border, and made possible the early termination of hostilities by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Nor has she been less renowned for a firm attachment to the principles of religious toleration—for her efforts in behalf of a higher and a grander civilization.

But, what of the future? What will be the verdict of history as to the achievements of the present generation? In all that makes a State truly great, is North Carolina to lag behind, or to keep even pace with her sister commonwealths in the century upon which we are soon to enter?

With an area of more than fifty thousand square miles, stretching from the seaboard five hundred miles to the Western border; with a breadth of two hundred miles from North to South; with a soil happily adapted to the supply of all material wants; with a climate unsurpassed upon the continent; traversed from north to south, from pine forest to mountain fastness, by railroads; her mountains overflowing with every variety of mineral wealth,—in a word, so abundantly blest with nature's choicest gifts,—North Carolina, I am persuaded, Mr. President, is just entering upon a career of wonderful material prosperity.

But this is not all. Let this commonwealth be now viewed from a higher standpoint. In the struggle for material wealth, have the claims of education, of charity and of religion been forgotten?

To her honor be it said, that in her hour of misfortune and of peril, as well as of gladness and of peace, the humane spirit of her people has found expression in establishing and sacredly guarding the institutions which minister to human necessities and human misfortunes. Your schools, your churches, your asylums, attest more eloquently than can any poor words of mine, the generosity, nay, the lofty spirit of humanity, which animates all your people.

Fellow citizens, I have spoken of North Carolina, of its progress, of iis matchless achievements, and have endeavored to foreshadow dimly its splendid future. But the occasion is auspicious for some allusion to the great republic of which North Carolina is but a component part. But a single year has elapsed since the commemoration of the first centennial of the government of the United States. But a single century has passed since the convention of the Colonies at Philadelphia promulgated the Constitution, which after ratification became the bond of union of the States and of the American people. In 1788 our fathers established the government of the United States and gave it a place amongst the nations of the earth. To-day our eyes behold what a single century has accomplished. What a commentary upon the work of the sages who founded this government, is the fact that fourteen Central and South American republics have modeled their constitutions after that of the United States. The representatives of these foreign governments, at our centennial commemoration at Philadelphia, bore earnest testimony to the value of our federal constitution, and to the prosperity and happiness it had brought to millions of free men beyond our domain.

Twenty-five States have been added to the American Union. Eighty-four years ago, President Jefferson for fifteen million dollars purchased from France the Louisiana Territory, now the great valley of the Mississippi, dotted over with beautiful cities, and teeming with a busy population, itself a mighty empire. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory will forever remain an imperishable monument to the far-seeing statesmanship of Livingston, Monroe and Jefferson.

The century just closed has witnessed the population of three millions swollen into sixty millions of souls. Noting as we do this marvelous increase, we are confronted with the inquiry. How are the teeming millions of the coming centuries to be sustained? Exclusive of Alaska, the area of the United States is two million, nine hundred and seventy thousand square miles Of this area it is estimated there are one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles of arable land. Eight years ago, after feeding over fifty million people, two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain were exported. The food crops of that year were produced on less than one-ninth of our arable lands. Edward Atkinson, than whom there is no better authority, says: "Where we now support fifty million people, one hundred million could be sustained without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number, by merely bringing our product up to our average standard of reasonably good agriculture; and there might remain for export twice the quantity we now send abroad to feed the hungry in foreign lands." Both Mr. Atkinson and Rev. Dr. Strong, to whom I am indebted for these estimates, concur in the conclusion that the mighty generations of the future can, to almost an unlimited extent, be maintained upon this generous soil.

During the decade immediately preceding our last national census, seven hundred and thirty-two millions dollars of the precious metals were produced in the United States. In mineral products ours takes the lead of all the nations of the earth. Thousands of square miles of mineral wealth are yet wholly untouched. Dr. Strong has beautifully said: "When storing away the fuel for the ages, God knew the place and the work to which he had appointed us, and gave us twenty times as much of this concrete power as to all of the nations of Europe. Among the nations ours is the youngest, the Benjamin, and Benjamin-like, we have received a five-fold portion. Surely, He hath not dealt so with any people."

In 1807 the first steamboat ascended the Hudson river; and now, at the end of a single lifetime from this first experiment, our rivers and lakes whiten with our commerce. But fifty-six years have passed since the construction of the first mile of railroad upon this continent, and the close of the first century since the promulgation of our federal compact witnesses in the United States over one hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroad. And thus by this, the grandest achievement of the century, not only are the energies of our people quickened, large additions made to the aggregate of our individual and national wealth, but this mighty brotherhood of states, stretching from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, are bound together, as I trust in God, by indissoluble bands of iron.

In 1804, by direction of President Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, with a small detachment of soldiers and guides, started overland for the Pacific ocean. So far as is known, they were the first white men who crossed the Plains. The greater portion of the journey was made upon mules; and when returning, by descending a tributary of the Missouri and the latter river to the border. Some idea may be formed of the perils and hardships of this expedition, when it is remembered that almost three years elapsed from its beginning to its close. No tidings came from the little band, and they had long been given up for dead when they returned with stirring accounts of hair breadth escapes and of the wonderful countries they had discovered.

Now, when eighty-four years have passed, the traveler from the same starting point, with but little danger or fatigue, can by means of the great trans-continental railways, reach the Pacific coast and return home in safety, having traveled as far and beheld greater wonders in a single month than did Lewis and Clark in the famous expedition which has made their names immortal.

At the first inauguration of President Washington there were but seventy-five post-offices in the United States. Now there are more than fifty-seven thousand. The revenues of this Department alone amounted in the last fiscal year to forty-eight and a half million dollars; and I am gratified to be able to state to you that notwithstanding the recent acts of Congress deducting one-third from the rates of postage, the postal branch of the Government will by the close of the fiscal year be self sustaining.

Within the last twenty-three years sixteen hundred million dollars of our public debt have been paid. The receipts from sources into the federal treasury for the last fiscal year were three hundred and seventy-one million of dollars. From the patent office at Washington thirty-nine thousand patents were issued during the past year.

The data I have hurriedly given furnishes but a faint idea of the marvelous progress and development of our country during the first century of its existence. The first line of telegraph was constructed in 1844, but even now what a revolution has it wrought in the social and commercial relations of the nations of the earth.

Fellow citizens, what has been accomplished in the century now closed is before us. But our republic, as compared with the nations of Europe, is as yet in its infancy. What may not be its future? As the generations of men come and go, as new light dawns upon the human intellect, as new discoveries are made in science, new inventions in mechanics, our resources fully developed, our mineral treasures brought from their hiding places and add to the aggregate wealth of the world; as the vast plains and forests and prairies of the West are utilized by man, what visions of beauty will meet the eyes of those who witness the close of the second century of this Republic! As it was permitted the great leader of Israel to view, but not to enter, the promised land so may we, with the eye of faith, and in the light of past history, see this favored land as it shall appear when another century shall have added to its population, its treasures and its beauty. State after State will have sprung into being; cities yet unborn will be the marts of busy trade; vessels laden with the commerce of the world will cover our majestic waters; plains and forests will have been made to bloom as the rose; the railroads and the telegraph will have wrought wonders into the development of wealth and in the social elevation of this great people. From ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf, from field and city, every where will be heard the busy hum of industry, everywhere be seen the highest evidences of civilized life. This favored land will, indeed, be a garden of beauty. The realization will have been more glorious than prophet could have predicted or the wildest fancy portrayed.

Fellow citizens the traveler from the Old World, entering New York Harbor, finds a city of a million and a half of population, the metropolis of the New World. Passing Westward, along the beautiful valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, over the Alleghanies, within hailing distance of the great northern chain of lakes, through the forests of Michigan, and across the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, he reaches the great Father of Waters,—within a short life time the boundary of civilization. Following still the pathway of empire, he crosses the Missouri river, passes along the fertile valley of the Platte, and old buffalo ranges of Wyoming, ascending by easy gradations the Rocky Mountains to an elevation of nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, then, descending its western slope he traverses the great Laramie Plains to the Wahsatch mountains, thence through the wonderful canons of Utah within view of the Great Salt Lake through the Palisades of the Humboldt river, over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and then across the garden-like valley of the Sacramento,—he reaches at length the great ocean whose waves kiss the further shore of the continent. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific ocean, over river, plain and mountain, along a pathway marked by the loftiest evidences of civilization and the lowest depths of barbarism, amidst gardens of unsurpassed beauty and deserts as desolate as Sahara, now above the clouds and again hid deep in the mountains, for four thousand miles he has held on his way towards the setting sun and yet never for a moment passing from the domain of that nationality of which the stars and the stripes are they symbol.

For such a country what possibilities lie in the future! A nation yet in its infancy, with one hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroads; with sixty millions of people and an area far greater than that of Rome when she was mistress of the world. From the early morning of history the pathway of civilization has been westward.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already passed,
The fifth shall close the drama of the day,—
Time's noblest and the last!"

One thought more. I believe that the settlement of our controversies with England, by arbitration, at Geneva, is the beginning of a new era in the world. Long before another century shall have passed, international courts will have been established for the adjustment of controversies among the nations; and war will be known only as a relic of the barbarism of the ages gone by. The laws that govern nations, as well as those that govern men, will be founded upon the principles of eternal justice.

Intellect and conscience will rule, and the reign of brute force shall forever have ceased.

Then, indeed, will the prediction be fulfilled, that the sword should be turned into the plowshare, the spear into the pruning hook, and the nations of earth learn war no more forever. Then, indeed, will the grand consummation have been reached, and the motto of all nations will be, "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

Intellect vs. Money.

(N. Y. Ledger.)

Young men who are employed in great establishments, at moderate salaries, often feel discouraged by the seeming impossibility of their ever getting into business. They argue thus with themselves, and with us sometimes in dolorous letters: "To carry on this business with effect requires a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; how is it possible for a young fellow, with a salary of five or six hundred dollars a year, to save a tenth part of that sum?" They answer that it is impossible, and hence conclude that it is the unalterable decree of fate that they must remain hireling drudges all the days of their lives.

This reasoning appears to come home with withering power to the minds of young gentlemen who have had the luck to fall desperately in love with pretty girls. Out of every hundred letters we receive, at least ten are from young men of ardent feelings and small incomes, who are dead in love and have no prospects of an advance, and who would like to be informed whether it is the part of wisdom to go to South America and make a rapid fortune in the coffee trade, or marry at home and live in a garret, or lay themselves and their sorrows at the bottom of their native river, having previously tied a brick-bat to each wrist; and if none of these are wise, then what do we recommend?

These ardent youths overlook a fact with which they are perfectly familiar, namely, that the very men whom they serve, and whose fortune seems so unattainable, began life just as they are beginning it, at the bottom of the ladder. With a few well-known exceptions, all the great factories, commercial firms, newspapers, private banking-houses, retail stores in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and Baltimore are at this moment owned and conducted by men who began their career in poverty, and whose prospects during their youth and early manhood were quite as disheartening as those of any of our love-born correspondents. And with regard to that delusive dream of emigrating to some other State or country, we can assure our young friends that the conditions of prosperity in every land are the same. The one source of prosperity, at all times and in all places, is this: *Industry directed by Intelligence.*

The real capital of a great business is not money, but intellect. This is the corner-stone of our political economy. The degree of intelligence with which a business is conducted is the measure of its permanent prosperity. Millions of capital can not save it if there is a fool in the counting-room who exercises control. This fundamental business truth is not often acknowledged in so many words, but it is constantly acted upon in the sure and rapid promotion of young men who show that they possess a decided talent for business. The best head tends upward by a law as sure as gravitation. That best head may be, to-day, in the basement, officiating as water-bearer and errand boy to the packers. We look in next year, and find him the foreman of that department; and so he marches upward through all the gradations, until he lands safe and sound in the counting-rooms as junior partner.

Though appearances are sometimes against the remark, it is nevertheless true that a man generally gets on in life as fast as he becomes fit to be entrusted with the more difficult duties that belong to a superior station. And nowhere is this so generally true as in the business world.

WATERMELONS.—Georgia marketed 7,800,000 watermelons last season, from which the farmers are supposed to have netted about $200,000, while the railroads took $800,000 for freight, and something like $500,000 went to commission merchants. The farmer got less than 3 cents apiece for his melons; the man who ate had to pay 20.

A Very Contented Man.

[Arkansas Traveler.)

A physician while strolling through the woods near Jacksonville, Fla., heard a peculiar noise, and looking about him discovered an old negro sitting on a log humming a tune. The physician approached the negro and said:

"You seem to be happy, old man."

"Wall, sah, I ain't got nuthin' ter 'plain erbout."

"Do you know that yellow fever is raging all arouud you?"

"Ought ter know it, sah, when I dun buried my wife vistiddy."

"Then how can you sit aroundn here and sing?"

"Dis yere is God's worl' ain't it?"

"I suppose so."

"An' I b'longs ter God, doan I?"

"Yes."

"Well, ef de Lawd put it in my heart ter sing I doan see why I oughter keep my mouf shet."

"Are you not afraid of taking the fever."

"What's de use'n bein' erfeerd? Ef de Lawd wants me ter take it, I will, an' ef He doan' I ain't; dat's all; an' sides dat, I ain't gwine ter take it no quicker ef I sings. I low you mer go roun dat town, now, an' you'll fin' mos' o' de folks what's got de feber didn't er tall."

"I don't see," said the amused physician, "how you can feel disposed to sing when your wife was buried only yesterday."

"No sah; case you didn't know dat lady like I did."

"Didn't you get along well together?"

"Didn't git erlong ez well togedder ez we did erpart, sah."

"What was the trouble?"

"Oh, well sah, I is er Baptis' an' she wuz one o' deze yere blin' Mefurdis. She b'lived dat flingin' er little dab er woter on er man would do de wuck fur him, when all sensible pussons oughter know dat ef he wanter be saved he must be souzed in de bayo head an' years. I tell yer dat w'en dis yere salwation comes up man better not dodge de pint, Ef John de Baptis' he got out in de ribber down at de ferry an' souzed folks under de water w'y I doan' see w'y folks wanster take de chances by bein' sprinkled.

"Old man, don't you wan't a job of work?"

"No sah, I kain't say dat I does."

"Isn't your name Reuben White?"

"Dat's my nomination, sah."

"Didn't I see you sometime ago, going around asking for work?"

"You mout; yes, sah."

"Why did you want work then?"

"Had ter wuck den ter git suthin' ter eat."

"Well, but don't you have to eat now?"

"Yes, but I doan' wuck fur it. Look yere, you reckon I'se gwine ter wuck w'en de folks all ober de county is sendin' hams an' flour an' all sorts er 'visions down yere? Is er cat gwine ter w'r herself out scratchin' round after mice w'en dar's er big piece er meat lyin' side her? Look yere, man, what sorter flosipher is you, nohow?"

Some of Sam's Sayings.

What's the name of this place out here where they sell whiskey? Hickstown—helltown! Don't know who it is named for, but I had rather have the darkest, dreariest, loneliest place in hell named for me than that place.

You never had a fellow to stand up and tell you what sort of dirt you're made of. You've got somebody to tell you about it once in your life. If Sam Jones is right you ought to reform; if he is wrong you ought to cowhide him before breakfast.

I may be a fool, but I'm a happy fool. I'd rather be a happy fool than a miserable intellectual fellow.

I don't believe in social equality. There are some white people I don't wan't to come to my house. Decent white men and decent colored men don't want to mix.

Take a fellow occasionally and shake him over a coffin and he'll hit the ground running a mile a minute.

A fellow once said that he married three times. The first time for money, the next beauty and the next intelligence, and he got the world, the flesh, and the devil. Some of you fellows have got it all in one. The devil never wastes powder and shot on a dead dog.

When I went to preaching I was as lean as I could be. Just look at me now! (Sam weighs about 135.)

Truth takes care of itself but a lie has to be lied over again every day to keep it respectable.

Some folks are not lazy. They just get tired of resting.

If some people believed that the streets of heaven were lined with gold they'd scratch their toe nails off trying to get there.

I don't know how to argue with a fellow that's silly. Sin not only makes a rascal of a fellow, but it makes him a fool.

I don't carry my feelings around with me. I'm afraid some fool might hurt 'em. And when I go home I throw 'em over the back fence for fear my wife will hurt 'em.

Adam was a Methodist. How do I know it? Because the old rascal fell from grace.

I never played baseball. I wouldn't have a dog that would play baseball.

A fellow gets off to himself to keep out of bad company, and he finds himself penned up with the worst rascal in town.

You little two wheel christians! The devil can give you ten miles the start and catch you before breakfast.

It ain't what church you join, but what sort of a fellow comes in when you jine.

A-w-a-y over yonder in the promised land! It ain't a quarter of a mile to heaven.

Boys, when you come in don't go in a hospital unless you are bad off.

Lots of the church members were not making schedule time when I got there.

Some people will talk about Sam Jones' converts and say they won't stand. If you are God's convert you will stand when the stars are falling.

The magnificent new building of the New York *Times* is so far advanced toward completion that the roof is on and being covered with metal. There is no other commercial building in New York so tall as this one, *i. e.*, not counting towers and other adornments or disfigurements above the roofs. By accurate levelling measurement, engineers have determined that the top of the wall is but two feet below that of the New Yord tower of the East River bridge. Its upper story the thirteenth—will be the composing room of the paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHERRY WORDS.

For the Citizens of Tyler and Smith County as uttered by John M. Adams, of the Firm of McKay & Adams, Druggists.

I have been a practical druggist in Tyler for a number of years, and in that time have had occasion to examine, try, and notice the effect of nearly all the highly recommended preparations or patent medicines on the market, and as I have suffered untold misery myself, the past number of years, from a severe form of inflammatory rheumatism, and could find nothing to cure or relieve me, I had almost drawn a conclusion that all patent medicines were more or less frauds until about one year ago, I was induced by a friend now living in Tyler to try a preparation known as 3 B's, or Botanic Blood Balm, and after a long persuasion on his part I finally made up my mind to make one more effort to rid myself of the terrible affliction; and it now affords me the greatest pleasure of my life to state to the citizens of Smith county that I am entirely cured, with no traces of the disease left, and all effected by the magic healing properties of B. B. B., which I consider the grandest, purest and most powerful blood remedy known to man. I have been subject to inflammatory attacks since ten years of age, and up to the present time have had four. The last spell came on me in November, 1885, over a year ago, at which time I was confined to my bed for eight weeks, passing the nights in misery, with no sleep except when produced by narcotics and various opiates. The week previous to using B. B. B. up to that time I had only eaten six meals, and could scarcely sit up without support; but after using three bottles I was able to relish my meals and to walk up town, and after six bottles had been used, thank heaven, I was entirely cured, and not the slightest pain felt since that time. When I returned to business in February, my weight was 145 pounds, but gradually increased until my regular weight was again attained, 210 pounds. The noticeable fact in what I have so cheerfully stated is, that this unparalleled and remarkable discovery, B. B. B., cured me in mid-winter, at the very time my sufferings and misery were the greatest. I take it on myself as a practical druggist to heartily, cheerfully, as well as conscientiously recommend this glorious blood remedy to all sufferers of rheumatism or blood troubles, and not only myself, but the firm of McKay & Adams, who handle it will cheerfully indorse its superior merits. JOHN M. DAVIS,
and McKAY & ADAMS, Tyler, Texas.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

april 5 1y

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OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

As the President of the United States and Governor of North Carolina have now issued their proclamations, setting apart the 29th of this month as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the blessings and mercies bestowed upon us, it is the duty of every citizen to conform to their request. It is a day that has not generally been observed as it ought, there are many who continue their work, many who spend the day in ways that show no trust in Him, who has for many years preserved and blessed them. If we but cast our eyes back into the past, and behold the goodness of God to us as a people, note how we in this State have escaped the fearful scourge that has visited one of our sister States, when death stalked with its ghastly look and fearful tread for months, for the bountiful harvest with which our land has been blessed, the reign of peace and good will that has been vouchsafed to us for not only this, but for the past four years, for the ending of a political campaign which generates bad blood, as quietly as if none had occurred, for the numerous blessings that have been given us in our homes and firesides in many and various ways. If we think of these, and in it behold the goodness of God to an erring people, then there would not be one that would not bend his knee on that day, and with a heart full of gratitude offer to Him who rules the destinies of nations, and permit not a sparrow to fall without his knowledge, a devout and heartfelt thanks for his manifold mercies and blessings. That all may join in obedience to the will of our Supreme Magistrates in giving a hearty thanksgiving on the day set apart by them, let us cease on that day all work, and with one voice praise his Holy name. For God has been good to us.

We are for continuing the fight for Tariff reform. While it may have been indirectly the cause of our defeat, by arousing those who profit by the present system of grinding the people, and further because the question was not thoroughly understood, still if however the question be persisted in, explaining the issue so "that he who runs may read." There can be no question as to the final result. It is only delayed, and the democratic party would fail of its duty if it abated one jot or tittle in its endeavor to relieve the people of this unjust and oppressive system. Defeat must not make cowards of us, we must still maintain a solid front, and with such a cause, demanding for the people only what is just and right, we must eventually reap the merited reward.

There are many answers to the question, What defeated Cleveland? One says Tariff Reform, another says "that confounded civil service humbug fixed us." It is likely that both helped to do it. We are no lover of the civil service humbug, but we have never gone back on the President for carrying it out, although we did not agree with him. He had before his election given his opinion and made promises to the Mugwumps, who aided in his election, and as an honest man, he stood by his promise. As to the Tariff, we stand by him there, and although it may be a political blunder, it was blundering in the right way, for the good of the country and the people, and he has started a ball that will gather as it goes.

FOWLE'S MAJORITY.—The *News and Observer* of Saturday, says:

We need the official votes of the counties of Dare, Gates, Martin, Surry, Brunswick, Richmond, Alleghany and Haywood to make our table of the State vote complete. Without these the actual official figures for the State give Fowle a majority of 13,010.

Taking the vote of York and Scales, these counties gave Scales a majority of 1500, but it will not be so much this time, and we do not expect the majority to be much over 13,000.

As the republicans will have full sway in the next (51st) Congress, the first and most important matter will be to vote in as States the territories of Idaho, the Dakotas (north and south), Montana and Washington. This will add ten Senators to the republican side, so that the electoral vote in 1892 will be 421, instead of 401 as at present. Texas will remain as she is, not given her full share because it is a Southern State.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—There seems to be no doubt that the Republicans will have complete control of the next Congress. From the latest information, the House will be composed of 165 Republicans and 160 Democrats, but unless Harrison calls Congress together after his inauguration, we will have nothing to fear from them for the next thirteen months.

The Greensboro *Patriot* has changed hands. Capt. Jno. B. Hussey, its former editor, has bought it. Mr. Whitehead, with his associate, Mr. J. H. Myrover, have given the public an exceedingly good paper, and done valiant service for the cause of Democracy in the late campaign.

From many interviews reported it would appear as if Harrison would be a model President, that his Southern policy will be liberal, but we fear, and prefer to wait and see, rather than base our faith on false hopes. We believe this election bodes no good to the South.

Democrats in office may take some consolation from the fact that Harrison, as Senator, voted for the Civil Service law, and the National platform of the Republican party is pledged to it. A slender hope, but a straw for a drowning man.

Harrison's Southern Policy.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The *Chronicle* of this city says:

To insure some expression from the President-elect on subjects which are now nearest the Southern people, the Chronicle addressed a communication to Indianapolis last week, to which the following reply has been received:

Editors Augusta Chronicle: Your letter of November 10th has been received. I do not feel that I can comply with your invitation to write something upon what is commonly called "the Southern question," for publication in your paper. I have declined all overtures of the correspondents here to submit to any interviews or to outline any policies. What I have said during the campaign is accessible to you. When an appropriate time comes, I shall not hesitate to express such views as I hold, and I shall hold all my views subject to modification upon further consideration.

Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

What reason has the South to hope, if we examine the vote of the northern and western States. It is evident that the country, the farmers, were the cause of the increased republican vote. The protection tariff is a burden upon the farmer, and if he knows anything, he knows it is against his interest, so it can not be that issue that gave the republicans the western States or even New York. It could be nothing less than sectionalism. They were led to believe that the South was again about to get hold of the reins of government. Their passions and prejudices were aroused, they hated to see Southern men in the Cabinet, Southern men filling stations of honor abroad, they felt that as they had gained the victory over us on the battle-fields, that they were by right entitled to rule, to divide the spoils, and with such thoughts their sectional hatred was aroused. Can we therefore expect, is it reasonable to hope for Harrison's administration to be aught else than a sectional one, he knows the feelings and wishes of those who elected him, and the same feeling is not altogether dead in him, and in consequence he writes a non-committal letter. We may build on false hopes, and hope that his will be an administration for the whole country, but it is a hope that will be dissipated as soon as he is President, as he will be influenced by Sherman, Ingalls, Foraker, Blain, *et id omne genus.*

THE FAILURES IR DURHAM.

Our community was shocked on Friday to hear of the crash in Durham. It was so unexpected, and so many (six firms) succumbing at once, that it produced great excitement. From a dispatch, we learn that the failure of the Bank of Durham, was the cause of it. The following is a partial account.

The Bank of Durham, W. T. Blackwell President, made an assignment to W. S. Halliburton, Cashier of the bank, and V. Ballard, who will act as trustees. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000. The assets cannot be ascertained. Among the preferred creditors are J. S. Carr, $100,000; H. W. Fries, $5,000; C. H. Belvin, $5,000, and others about $25,000. All the depositors have been preferred. W. T. Blackwell's individual and real estate and personal property go into the assets of the bank. The tax valuation of them is about $300,000. The bank officers say that if they can collect 75 cents on the dollar the bank can pay all it is liable for and have money left, and without touching Col. Blackwell's real estate.

V. Ballard, one of the trustees, attributed the failure to Col. Blackwell's big heart and carrying paper too long. "From private sources," said he, "I learned that Col. Blackwell was too lenient and kind, and carried loans rather than push his friends."

The other assignments were W. F. Ellis, dry goods estimated liabilities $25,000; preferred creditors, W. T. Blackwell, $8,500. Robbins & Stone, dry goods, estimated liabilities, $16,000; preference, H. B. Chafin & Co., $4,000; Muse & Shaw, dry goods, estimated liabilities $25,000; preferences, W. T. Blackwell, $7,900. J. W. Blackwell, manufacturer and real-estate dealer, estimated liabilities about $150,000; preferences, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, $25,000, W. T. Blackwell, $80,000. Capt. E. J. Parrish, one of the largest tobacco dealers in the State, liabilities estimated at about a quarter of a million.

Col. W. T. Blackwell, President of the Bank of Durnam, is the founder of the famous tobacco house that bears his name. He sold his interest several years ago and went into the banking business. He has helped make Durham what she is—a great manufacturing city.

The other banks in Durham are financially strong, and their depositors have not showed a disposal to withdraw their moneys. None of the banks in Durham are losers by the financial crash. Heavy speculation in tobacco and a good deal of building brought on the financial crisis.

The Fourth National Bank and the National Park are the Banks of Durham's correspondents in New York. The estimated liabilities outside of Durham are $300,000.

On Saturday Mr. J. L. Markham, one of the largest dealers in general merchandise, and Mrs. B. Davis, merchant tailor, were compelled to assign. Mr. Markham is one of the substantial men of Durham, and he will be able to pay all, and then have quite a fortune.

Money has been pouring into Durham and there is too much pluck and energy there to permit a retrograde movement. It is a temporary embarrassment that will soon be bridged over, and make them take a stronger hold. It is a place filled with live men, who work together for mutual good.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—From the *News and Observer* we learn that the next Senate will be composed of 37 Democrats, 13 Republicans. In the House 83 Democrats, 35 Republicans, and 2 Independents. This gives the Democrats a large majority on joint ballot. The fear is that our majority may be too large.

Rev. John C. Troy, the new pastor of the Methodist church, accompanied by his wife, arrived last Friday evening and are occupying the parsonage on Hiwassee street. On Mr. Troy's arrival here the members and friends had prepared a nice supper for him at his new home. Mr. Troy is a young man, but is one of the best ministers belonging to the Holsten Conference. We welcome him and his excellent wife to Murphy and hope their stay among us may be both pleasant and profitable.—*Murphy Advance.*

A Summer Ramble—Incidents of the Rising of the Royalists in '76.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

At the instance of Governor Josiah Martin, General Gage, who was in command of the British forces at Boston, sent General Donald McDonald and other Scotch officers to Cross Creek, North Carolina, to organize an army of Royalists among the Highland Scotch who had settled on the waters of the upper Cape Fear. These Scotch officers, accompanied by Highland pipers, arrived at Cross Creek as early as January 1776. They had with them a black Boston negro drummer named Will, who is described as being "black as tar." The Scotch, clad in "hunting shirts" and buckskin breeches, and armed with the rifles made in the country, began to assemble about the middle of February. A camp was established on what is now Haymount, on the land now owned by Mrs. Myrover. Col. James Moore commanding the Whigs, had entrenched himself about seven miles from Cross Creek, near the mouth of Big Rockfish, to dispute the march to Wilmington.

The Royalists left camp on Haymount and marched to the Cool Spring, on Cross Creek, along Old street. A drenching rain had fallen during the previous night, and the buckskin breeches of the Scotch had become too long, and it was frequently necessary for the soldiers to stop and roll them up. This afforded no little amusement to the British officers who had lately arrived. Many women who had come to the camp to bid farewell to relatives accompanied the troops this far on the march. After refreshing themselves at the spring, the march was resumed till the army reached a point in the Long Lane, near the present residence of Mrs. McLauchlin, where the troops were halted and addressed by Flora McDonald, whose husband, Allen McDonald, was a Royalist captain. "She reminded the Scotch," said an eye witness, "of their ancient loyalty and of the sanctity of a Scotchman's oath of allegiance, taken on leaving Scotland. At the close of the address she was approached by a Scottish piper who inquired what tune he should play when they would meet the enemy. She quickly replied, *'Leather Breeches.'"* The army proceeded to Moore's position, but after finding him too strongly posted to be dislodged, the wily Scots returned to Campbellton and crossed to the East side of the river, and hastened towards Wilmington. On the 26th of February the Royalists encamped a few miles from Moore's Creek, which was guarded by Col. Lillington. Gen. McDonald was taken sick, and the attack on the Whigs was led by Captains McLeod and Campbell. The attack of the Royalists was spirited. Many of them had fought at Preston Pans and Culloden, but their wild onset was checked by the removal of the planks from the bridge over the stream and the troops were mercilessly shot down by the unerring marksmen behind the entrenchments. The pipes screamed the notes of Leather Breeches, the officers attempted a charge over the slippery poles across the stream and were both killed, the Scotch were routed and scattered. Many prisoners were captured, among them General McDonald and Captain Allan McDonald.

Of those who escaped capture many afterwards became Whigs, among them being Hugh McDonald, whose narrative published in University Magazine is most interesting reading. Gen. McDonald was paroled, Captain Allan McDonald was kept in Halifax for nearly six years. Hugh McDonald says he saw and conversed with many prisoners from Moore's Creek in 1777 in Germantown, Pennsylvania, while he was serving under General Francis Nash. Old Will, the negro drummer, died on the East side of the Cape Fear, in Cumberland, over fifty years ago. The last survivor of the Moore's Creek battle was Tom Shaw, a negro, who belonged to John McPherson, a noted Tory of Cumberland county. Tom Shaw died in December 1872, on the plantation of Daniel McGugan, Esq., near Lumber Bridge, in Robeson county. On the departure of the Royalists from Cross Creek, Flora McDonald went to reside with Daniel Cameron, near Cameron's Hill, in the present county of Moore. Her son Charles, was a captain in the Queen's Rangers. James served throughout the war in Tarleton's Legion. Sandie was drowned at sea. It was perhaps in 1780 that Flora McDonald returned to Scotland. She died at the house of a relative, Mrs. McQueen, not far Kingsburgh, on the 5th of March 1790, in her 69th year. One of her biographers relates that "at her funeral 300 gallons of mountain dew" were drunk by the multitude while the pipers were playing the lament for departed greatness." It would gratify us to know that the pipers got at least a "wee drap."

We are still on the route to Quwhiffle, and our friends in that township must be patient. We will get there after awhile. We are yet lingering on Cross Creek, and the ominous whistle of a train reminds us that we must take a "short cut" to Wilson.

"So open your gates and let me gae free
I canna stay longer in Bonnie Dundee."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINA—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

God is recognized in the Constitution of our State, and should ever be honored as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the hearts of our people. To Him we are indebted for our country and her institutions, for civil and religious liberty, for our holy religion and its adaptation to man's wants and happiness, together with the numberless mercies and blessings which have crowned our daily lives.

I, therefore, Alfred M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina, in view of our dependence and God's goodness, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th of November, 1888, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and I earnestly request the people of the State devoutly to assemble themselves together to engage in His worship, to praise His holy name, and invoke for us the perpetuity of our institutions and the continuation of His blessings; and while in discharge of these sacred duties, let us also contribute of our substance to the poor and needy and the widow and orphan, and especially would I invoke the generosity and prayers of the people for the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, where so many orphans are in training for life.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 12th day of November, 1888, and in the one hundred and thirteenth year of our American Independence.

ALFRED M. SCALES.

By the Governor:
C. H. ARMFIELD,
Private Secretary.

Ready to Meet their Last Payment for the Georgia Central.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—President Inman, of the Richmond Terminal, says his company will to-day deposit $3,950,000 with the Central Trust Company to meet their last payment on the stock of the Georgia Company, though it is not due for five weeks yet. This will give the Richmond Terminal control of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

HILL THIRD IN THE RACE.

Both Harrison and Cleveland Far Ahead of New York's Governor.

[New York Herald.]

An interesting question has been started in regard to the recent election in New York State by a bet made by Shed Shook that Harrison's vote exceeds Hill's. At first sight this seems very improbable. Just look at the pluralities. Harrison has a little more than 13,000 over Cleveland; Hill has about 18,000 over Miller. In the the twelve counties Cleveland carried he has pluralities amounting to about 79,000. In the thirteen counties Hill carried he has pluralities amounting to about 98,000. In the forty-seven counties carried by Harrison he has a total plurality of about 92,000. In the forty-six counties carried by Miller he has about 80,000 plurality. It will be seen that Hill not only had a plurality of 18,000 over Miller, but an apparent plurality over Cleveland and of 6,000 over Harrison.

Yet in the number of votes polled Hill comes third instead of first. Harrison leads, of course, and then Cleveland. Hill is some 37,000 votes behind Cleveland and 60,000 behind Harrison. Harrison has some 70,000 or 80,000 more than Miller.

In forty counties from which the full vote has been received, and these include both Kings and New York, Cleveland has 517,486 votes; Harrison, 511,113; Hill, 463, 543, and Miller 427,652. Cleveland leads with 6,383 over Harrison, while Harrison is 47,570 more than Hill. In the remaining twenty counties Cleveland has pluralities of only above 3,000, while Harrison has pluralities of about 23,000. Hill has pluralities of about 10,000.

All of which seems strange when Hill's plurality over Miller is 18,000, and Cleveland runs 14,000 behind Harrison. The study of the figures shows clearly enough that thousands of voters cast ballots for the electoral tickets, but did not take the trouble to vote for any of the gubernatorial candidates. Hill, victorious as he was, failed to get 47,000 votes that went to Mr. Cleveland.

This goes to show, first, that there are more interesting combinations in the election figures than have yet been got out of them, and in the second place, that Shed Shook is not such a wild better as the man who took up the bet imagined.

Col. Dockery Heard From.

[Sanford Express.]

Since the election not a word has been heard from Col. Dockery in the midst of his gloom and disaster until yesterday. Squire Billy McLeod of Pocket township this county received a message from one of Col. Dockery's neighbors, something like this: "To-day my attention was attracted by the steamtorian but angry voice of Col. Dockery in an adjoining field on the tumbling Pee Dee river. The Col. was plowing a blind mule with the same plow that was given him by the Radicals of your county on the night before the election, and he was swearing at the top of his voice at every step in the furrow. He said that he regretted but two things that occurred during the campaign and they were that his neighbors had published to the world that he was not a farmer and that he was not elected Governor of N. C. He said he meant to plow that blind mule until 1892 and then run again for Governor, unless Mr. Harrison gave him an appointment. He declared that the day of the farmer is coming in North Carolina politics and that the great mistake of his life was in not being able to prove on the last campaign that he was a farmer." We thought this little item of news coming from Col. Dockery after the election would be interesting to many of our readers and so we publish it. Mr. I. N. Edwards, of Quiet who is now here vouches for the truth of it.

Cleveland Prefers Defeat for Principle to Victory by Subterfuges.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"A distinguished Democratic leader who recently talked with the President regarding the election quotes Mr. Cleveland as saying: "I am told that without the tariff issue in the last campaign, we should have carried the country. That may be true, but, the time had come when the issue between the two parties had to be made and the Democrats made it. I don't regret it. It is better to be defeated battling for an honest principle than to win by a cowardly subterfuge. Some of my friends say we ought to have gone before the country on the clean administration we have given the people. I differ from them. We needed a clean cut, well-defined issue. We were defeated, it is true, but the principles of tariff reform will surely win in the end." The President is also quoted as saying that he was well pleased with the vote of New York City, but was much disappointed with the result in Kings' County."

HUTCHINGS—WILEY.—At 5:15 o'clock, this afternoon, Nov. 15, at St. Phillips Episcopal Church in the presence of a large number of well-wishers, Mr. Chesley M. Hutchings and Miss Lydia B. Wiley daughter of Maj. P. A. Wiley, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The beautiful service was performed in an impressive manner by the rector, Rev. T. M. N. George.

The attendants were Miss Laura Wiley and Mr. J. C. Michie; Miss Emily Norwood and W. R. Taylor; Miss Amma Atwater and Mr. J. T. Muse; Miss Mary Mackay and Mr. J. W. Jones. The ushers were Messrs. T. J. Winston and Thomas Gorman. The newly married couple left on the 6 o'clock train upon a bridal tour to Richmond and other points.—*Durham Plant.*

A Mean Trick on Mr. Linney.

[From Charlotte Chronicle.]

Mr. R. Z. Linney sat down to a nice dish, at a banquet in Taylorsville, the other night. His friends gave him a 'possum supper, in honor of Harrison's election and somebody took occasion to play a mean trick on him. A big fat cat was killed and baked and slyly substituted for one of the 'possums, and it happened that the substitute was placed before Mr. Linney. The animal was a little tough, but no one at the table knew its true character until after the feast. The party who is responsible for the trick is not known, and it is probably for his health that such is the case. It is reported that both Mr. Linney and Will Boger dined on the cat.

Opinions On Extending the White House Term to Six Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Herald* this morning devotes an entire page to the expression of opinion of prominent men upon the question of extending the term of office of the President of the United States to seven or eight years. It is claimed that the shrinkage in the internal commerce and business of the country during the past four months, traceable to the apprehension, excitement and other conditions dependent upon the Presidental campaign, amounts to not less than $500,000,000; and the *Herald* argues that this and other reasons advanced justifies the extension of the term of the Presidential office.

THE BANNER COUNTY.—The official vote is in Catawba, for Fowle 2,360, for Dockery 756—majority for Fowle 1,604; in Cleveland, for Fowle 2,269, for Dockery 764—majority for Fowle 1,505. This gives Catawba the banner by 99 majority.

Ask your New York friends what paper is most read in the Metropolis. He will tell you the *Star.*

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Oct 11, 1888

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a beautiful check on Bank of Fayetteville or People's National Bank, at

Pemberton's Bookstore.

FOR THE FAIR.

Handsome Dinner Sets.
Fine Tea Sets.
English Ironstone Ware.
Fine Table Cutlery.
Silver-plated Spoons and Forks.
Fine lot Fancy China—cheaper than ever seen before.
TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE.
Nov 8, 1888 4t

North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West, vs. A. K. McDiarmid and wife M. K. McDiarmid, E. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor and Leroy Calloway.

Application for instruction as to distribution of funds. Notice to appear and answer or demur.

To R. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor and Leroy Calloway. Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, N. C., on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in September (to wit: November 12th, 1888) and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court within the first three days of said term.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said complaint within that term the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and the cost of this action to be taxed by the Clerk.

C. O. CAIN, Clerk
Superior Court.

H. McD ROBINSON.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

WANTED.

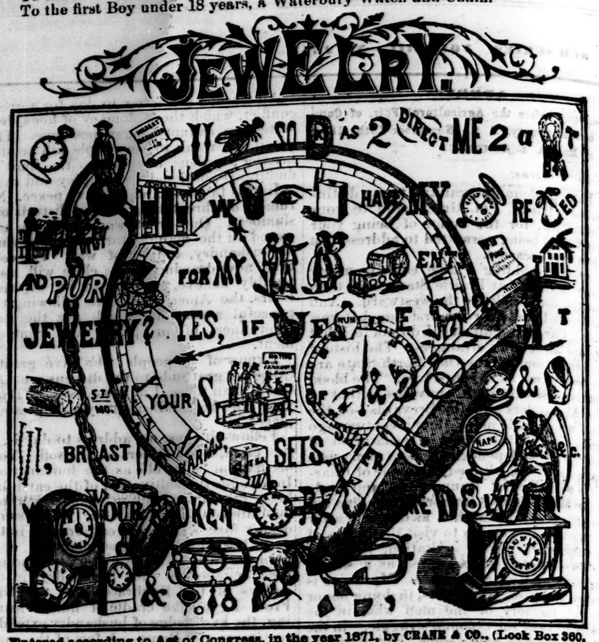
By a young man who has had some experience in the different branches of business, a position as bookkeeper or some other position in a business house. Is willing to work and can give good references.
Address M.,
P. O. Lock Box 97,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov 15, 1888 3t

MOULDINGS,
FRAMES and PICTURES
—AT—
Pemberton's Bookstore.

Our large and varied stock of
MOULDING
has arrived and we are now prepared to furnish our friends and patrons the latest style
FRAMES
in Gold, Oak, White and Cherry at astonishingly low prices. Also a beautiful line of
PASTELS,
STEEL ENGRAVING,
ORTOTYPES,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS
—AND—
OIL PAINTINGS
at bottom rock prices. Call and let us show you our
Mouldings and Pictures,
and give you our prices before purchasing.

WONDERFULLY PLEASANT,
WONDERFULLY HEALING,
WONDERFULLY GOOD,
WONDERFULLY THE BEST FOR
CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
—IS—
Toilet Cream,
—MADE BY—
PRIOR & COOK,
Druggists.

BEASLEY & HOUSTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OFFER THE FOLLOWING FOUR PRIZES:
WE WILL PRESENT TO THE
First Lady customer who will bring to our Store a correct answer to this Rebus a Set of Gold Jewelry valued at $9.00.
To the first Gentleman customer, a Fine Gold Pen valued at $5.00.
To the first Miss of 18 years or under, a Solid Plain Gold Ring valued at $4.00.
To the first Boy under 18 years, a Waterbury Watch and Chain.



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The answers must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and names signed and brought or sent to our store, where they will be numbered as received until February 1st, 1889, when they will be opened and the prizes given the FOUR SUCCESSFUL CUSTOMERS.

BEASLEY & HOUSTON.

New Stamping Patterns.

We have added to our stock a new assortment of STAMPING PATTERNS. None of our patrons need be at a loss for a Christmas souvenir.

Monograms and Japanese Alphabet for Gents' Handkerchiefs, Doyles, with side border, Scarfs to match, Towels, Tray-covers, Baby Blankets and Carriage Robes, Braiding and Embroidery in a variety of designs.

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods

for the multitude at popular prices. Call early and often at

M. E. DYE'S,
17 HAY STREET.

JUST
OPENED
FAYETTEVILLE
RACKET
STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO
MRS. M. E. DYE'S MILLINERY STORE,

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT OF
PRICES
ON ALL GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS,
Hardware and Tinware.

CALL AND SEE WHAT BARGAINS YOU CAN GET BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

Fayetteville Racket Store

H. McD. ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THORNTON BLOCK—ROOM No. 6,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

GET YOUR
Beef, Sausage, Fish, Oysters,
At N. INGRAM'S,
Liberty Point.
Nov 8, 1888. 1m

"NOT A RACKET."

YOU MAY TALK OF THE RACKET STORE, BUT IF YOU WISH TO
Buy First-Class Goods,
Cheap for Cash,
—VISIT THE STORE OF—
K. LEWALD,
In the Thornton Block.
FINE DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
Clothing and Dry Goods
of all styles and kinds, and a full supply of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ARE HERE IN PROFUSION, AND AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

We buy for CASH, are not burdened with bad debts, and you pay only a fair reasonable profit on all you get.

Come and see, and you will tell your friends that the cheapest place to buy nice goods is at

K. LEWALD'S.

BREAD IS RISING.

CAROLINA BAKING POWDER
will make it rise without increasing the cost.
MANUFACTURED BY
H. R. HORNE, Druggist,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct 25, 1888.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. WHALEY—Strayed or Stolen.
W. D. GASTER—Horses and Mules.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Annual Meeting.
M. E. DYE—New Stamping Patterns.
THE TILL FAMILY—Williams Opera House.
JOHN BLUE & CO.—A fine opportunity for one wishing to engage in the Turpentine Business.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Virginia on Sunday.

Harrison's plurality in New York is 12,787; Hill's 17,740.

The Premium List of the Cumberland Fair will appear next week.

Read the admirable address of the Hon. A. E. Stevenson on first page.

The numerous advertising rebuses are puzzling the brain of both town and country.

Who will be the next Postmaster is the question agitating the minds of not a few. There are many who would like the place.

The next Baptist State Convention will be held at Henderson, on Wednesday after the second Sunday in November, 1889.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their review of trade for the past week, report that the revival of trade since the election, has not met the anticipations of those engaged.

The official returns from West Virginia show that the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket. The Legislature is democratic by a majority of two.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie, who was here last week, tells us that a vein of bituminous coal has been found in Orange, and that a syndicate has been formed to develope it.

Messrs. Tyson & Jones, of Carthage, W. P. Breeden, of S. C., and the old reliable firm of this place, Messrs. A. A. McKethan, made fine displays of buggies, carriages, &c., at the fair.

From the exhibits of our merchants at the Fair, it is evident that they are making great preparations for christmas, their stocks are large and beautiful. Christmas will soon be here.

In our account of the exhibits at the Fair, we unintentionally omitted to mention the display of marble by Mr. Chas. A. Goodwin. It was a beautiful exhibit and attracted much attention.

We learn that Miss Mattie Chamberlain, who gave such general satisfaction with her drawing and painting classes last winter, is expected here in a few days. She will again give lessons in painting, &c.

Several young ladies and gentlemen not broken down by the week of gaiety, ended the week in fox hunting on Saturday. We have not heard of the fox, they reported that it was too windy to hear the dogs.

In consequence of the sickness of the Chief Marshal, Mr. Alexander Fairly, Mr. Joseph C. Huske was appointed chief marshal. Every one regretted Mr. Fairley's absence, but the honor fell upon one who understood how to do them.

What the Murphy *Bulletin* says of its section will apply equally as well to ours: "When this country becomes plastered all over with spareribs, backbones and sausage, instead of mortgages, then we will begin to see daylight."

The receipts of cotton at the platform up to date are nearly, if not quite 8,000 bales. A large quantity, many thousand bales have been shipped directly through, if we had a compress, these would have been added to our receipts.

The Connecticut *Home* says the owners of the Willimantic Mills resorted to the most contemptible espionage to prevent their democratic operatives from voting the democratic ticket. These mills furnish us with much of our spool thread.

The difference in the town last week and the week before (election week) was remarkable. It shows, it matters not how exciting the times have been, that after the result is known, all quietly acquiesce, and willingly submit to the will of the majority.

There will be five eclipses in 1889; a total eclipse of the sun Jan'y 1, 1889, partly visible in North Carolina, the sun setting eclipsed. A partial eclipse of the moon Jan'y 16th and 17th, between 10 o'clock P. M. and 2 o'clock, A. M., visible in North Carolina. None of the others visible in this State.

Governor Scales has made his appointments to represent this State in the great Southern Interstate Immigration Convention to be held at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 12th, 1888, he has appointed four delegates from the State at large, and two from each Senatorial District; from this district he has appointed Dr. John McCormick, of Harnett, and Frank Thornton, Esq., of this town.

Branson's N. C. Almanac for 1889 is again to hand, the 22d year of publication, most carefully calculated by Levi Branson, and we believe is the only State Almanac published which gives the name of the calculator on the title page. Mr. Branson has for quite a number of years made his own calculations, and guarantees them to be correct to the nearest half minute. The Almanac is a valuable hand book for the masses and seems to be used in all portions of the State.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—As Florida, the winter home of the invalid and resort of the wealthy, has been so unfortunate as to lose her attractiveness by the continuation of the yellow fever, and the fear that it will be unsafe this winter, nearly every town is urging that steps be taken to induce those who seek a milder climate to come and abide with them. No place, so far as we know, offers a more delightful climate than this. None can boast of healthier location, none have purer water—to sum it all up, it is the equal of any place, and since a few energetic men, with the interest of their town at heart, have liberally invested their money and built for us a Hotel that will compare favorably with any other in its completeness, and as they have gone further and provided a manager who is in every respect fitted for the business, it is now well for others to add their mite in setting forth our advantages.

In order that this may be done, we notice that Mr. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration of North Carolina, has arranged with the publishers of the *Home Seekers Guide* to get out a special edition devoted to North Carolina. Fayetteville should have a place there, and steps should be taken to have it done. Over $10,000,000 is spent South by these tourists, and we might get a part of it.

Where shall we spend the winter? is agitating the minds of many of the people North, who always go to Florida. Let us answer the question for them. The matter is an important one. No one can tell what the result may eventually be, if we succeed in inducing the northern tourists to spend their winters here. We need capital to supplement our own energies, to build up our waste places, to develop the neglected materials that nature has bestowed upon us, which without capital must still lie dormant and bring forth no beneficial results. Think of it, ye who doubt, of the new interest developed by pine straw, an article considered of no use, until man's ingenuity has made it an article of prime necessity—its use and its capabilities are yet in their infancy. To what other uses it may be put, no one can tell, and so with other things, like that which we once trod under our feet, they may yet by capital and skill be made to do great things.

ROCK BAND CONCERT CO.—The Till family Concert Company will give two of their delightful musical entertainments at Williams Hall on (to-morrow) Friday and Saturday nights, Nov. 23rd and 24th. They come highly endorsed, and those who wish to spend a delightful evening listening to a concord of sweet sounds from various musical instruments, and delightful voices, should not fail to attend. The Salem *Times Register*, Va., says: "The entertainment given by the Rock Band Concert Co. (Till family) in the Town Hall, Wednesday night, was one of unusual merit, and the finest exhibition of musical talent we have even seen. "It was just grand," is the universal verdict of those who attended."

AN OPPORTUNITY.—At the Baptist State Convention which assembled in Greensboro last week, Col. Polk offered a resolution appointing a committee to consider the expediency and feasibility of establishing a Baptist Female University in this State. We have frequently urged that a college be built on the old Arsenal Grounds, and our Baptist friends cannot find a more elegant location, or a healthier spot. Parties interested, and we all are, should take steps in regard to the matter. The committee appointed by the convention were: W. R. Gwaltney, R. R. Overby, R. T. Vann, J. D. Hufmam, N. B. Broughton, T. H. Pritchard, A. G. McManaway, R. H. Marsh and H. W. Battle.

THE SCOTCH FAIR.—The usual Scotch Fair that assembles here every year, assumed greater proportions than usual; it must have been a bad year on horses, if the wind-broken, spavined and sore back specimens swapped on Thursday be a criterion. It is a place that makes one wonder at the different specimens of human and brute, for they were here, in every conceivable condition.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—The week of prayer which was observed by the Young Men's Christian Association in this place last week, was observed throughout the world. We did not attend, but learn from those who did, that the exercises were particularly attractive, and that the addresses and subjects discussed were entertaining, instructive and will do much good.

FINE BEEF.—Mr. W. H. Tomlinson has been keeping for some time past what we thought excellent mountain beef, but last week he had the finest we ever saw in market. It is a good thing to be brought in such close connection with the mountain country, as we now see by the fine beef, butter and many other things brought to our market.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1888.—Asheville 20.5; Charlotte 25.0; Durham 18.6; Fayetteville 10.9; Goldsboro 7.55; Newbern 8, Raleigh 21.9; Tarboro 9.2; Washington 20.5; Wilmington 15.9; Henderson 17.3; Salisbury 9.6; Greensboro 12; Oxford 27.4.

STRAWBERRIES IN NOVEMBER.—M. J. S. Breece had ripe strawberries at the fair; other parties have had them, in fact this seems to have been the case in many places. We suppose the wet weather has had much to do with their ripening.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.—Hon. G. M. Rose will deliver a Memorial Address before the Cross Creek Lodge No. 4 I. O. O. F. on Thursday evening, Nov. 29th (Thanksgiving Day.) The public generally are respectfully requested to attend.

FIRE.—The cry of fire on Saturday evening was caused by the house of Mr. J. S. McNeill catching from a spark. It was soon extinguished.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.

The 26th Annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural and Mechanical Association has passed, and notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of the weather, it has been a success. The crowd on Wednesday was not large, and that of Thursday was materially diminished by the rain and the threatening clouds, but there was a large assemblage on Thursday to hear the address of the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois. As we publish the speech in full, it is useless to comment upon it. It was to us a pleasant, entertaining and instructive address, full of practical thought, and it will entertain all who read it. Col. Stevenson was very pleasantly introduced to the audience by Col. Wharton J. Green, as not a son, but a grandson of the old North State, which State had contributed more brain and brawn to the new commonwealth than any other. That the drain upon her intellectual resources had been great, still that it was far from exhausted. Col. Stevenson's speech, especially that portion in which he alluded to our State, the old County of Cumberland, and the part they played in the Revolution was warmly received, and during its entire delivery was listened to with marked attention. It is, as all who read it, will find, a great speech, replete with information, sound judgment and practical thought—a speech that showed deep research, and a mind of no common order.

After the address there were several impromptu races that delighted the crowd, but the most enjoyable scene was the catching of the Texas Ponies with the lariat, bridling, saddling and riding them, giving a practical illustration of bucking. After this the shooting match at glass balls commenced. The following is a list of the participants and their score:

Dr. H. W. Lilly (for self),	1001111110—7
J. B. Broadfoot,	0100010110—4
E. F. Moore, Jr.,	0110101111—7
E. L. Pemberton (for Broadfoot)	1011100101—6
Dr. H. W. Lilly (for McNeill),	1000101111—6
E. L. Pemberton (for self),	1110111011—8
Dr. W. W. Lilly (for self and Broadfoot),	1111011101—8
E. F. Moore, Jr.,	1001111111—8
E. L. Pemberton (for A. J. Pemberton),	1110011101—7
Walter Huff,	1111111101—9

The prize won by Mr. Huff was a beautiful Colt's new Magazine Rifle.

THE EXHIBIT.

The exhibit while exceedingly good was not what it should have been. With few, very few exceptions, the farmers of Cumberland were not represented. For some reason they do not take that interest in the material advancement of their county that they should. They forget that even if it be more for the present pecuniary interest of the town, that whatever aids the town will certainly benefit the county—that they are mutually dependent upon each other, but the town is especially interested in the prosperity of the farmers, and aids these fairs that they may create a rivalry amongst them with the hope that it will stimulate them in diversifying their crops, and in striving to produce a greater yield, thus improving their land and making our county an attractive spot. There were a few, who priding themselves upon being good farmers, who having succeeded in their vocation, were proud to show the results of their labors. Among those who deserve special notice were Messrs. James Thames, E. S. Saunders and H. P. Davis, and one or two others, In all the departments these names were prominent. These are the men, who successful, love to say, that I am a farmer, and are proud of their vocation, and of the results that their good management and judgment have accomplished, and they should be proud, and the county should be proud to claim such men as these as her sons. Such men as these do much for the material advancement of the county—they show that our soil by proper cultivation is susceptible of great things. These men were prominent with their exhibits in Farmers' Hall, in Floral Hall and in the exhibit of fine cattle, showing that in no respect were they behind.

FARMERS' HALL

was well filled with pumpkins, potatoes, Irish and sweet, turnips, corn, oats, wheat, rye and various other articles. Among the articles that attracted us were the fine collection of hams exhibited by Messrs. W. L. Williams, M. L. Wade, Jas. Thames, H. P. Davis and Mrs. S. M. Evans. Mrs. Evans having on exhibition two dozen, beautifully cured, trimmed and uniform in size, they were fit to grace the table and tempt the palate of a king. It is impossible to enumerate all the articles of exhibitors, the premium list will do this, but special notice of the exhibit of Messrs. Homewood & Holt, of Alamance, of grass seeds, clover, oats, rye, wheat, &c., are matters we should not pass by. They have added much to the Fair.

Henry Collins, as trucker, had on exhibit beets, cabbage, collards, onions, egg plant, tomatoes, turnips, beans and watermelon. His exhibit was a good one. There were many specimens of large turnips, potatoes, beets, &c., that caused many to stop and admire, but our space forbids us giving the names of all the exhibitors.

FLORAL HALL.

This division is under the care and supervision, in a large degree, of the ladies, and it was representative of their taste and skill in many pieces of art and beautiful handiwork, and from morn to noon was crowded with sight-seers.

Here there was numerous displays of quilts, counterpanes, rugs and various other articles of household utility. We are not able to judge of their merits, consequently will pass them by, only expressing our wonderment at a rug, made of scraps of worsted, beautifully arranged and tastefully put together by Mrs. Phil. Taylor, it was universally commented on as one of the most attractive pieces of work in this department. To us, the numerous paintings in oil, the drawings in crayon and pastel work by our own ladies, was a display far exceeding our anticipations. We had no idea of the talent in this line until we saw it displayed here. Among the most prominent exhibitors were Miss Maggie Rose, Mrs. H. McR. Robinson, Miss Maggie Pemberton, Mrs. Kate Utley, Miss Maggie O'Hanlon, Mrs. Solms, Miss Lottie Watson and Miss Lizzie Sedberry, whose skill in the use of the brush made Floral Hall the admiration of all. Master Leon Brandt exhibited several pieces of his crayon work that were exceedingly good, but the best was a portrait of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, taken by Miss Jane Tillinghast, who exhibits in this a wonderful talent. Miss Mamie Alexander, a little girl of 10 years of age, added her mite to the fair in two panels decorated with paper flowers, which were much admired, but the most beautiful piece of handiwork was a cross made of fish scales, decorated with flowers of pearly whiteness, made by Mrs. T. A. Kluttz. There were numerous other articles in this department that we would like to speak of, but space forbids. In the adjoining wing there was the largest and finest display of jellies, preserves and canned fruits that we have ever seen at the fair. The display of wines, although this is a wine county, was small in comparison with last year. The display of breads, rolls and cakes was good, but the display of real good home-made butter was not as plentiful as it should have been, considering the attention that has of late been paid to raising the Jersey, Guernsey and Devon; we expected to see better results; it is a matter that is too much neglected for our good. In this department Mr. J. S. Breece made a handsome display of fine large Japanese persimmons, apples, pears and strawberries in fruit. He is always to the front. Next to him was the display of sorghum, about forty gallons, exhibited by as many makers, showing the great attention that has been paid to raising the cane and making molasses, and that all were delighted with their success, and were vieing with each other to make the best, so that they might be entitled to the premium, but more than that, the satisfaction of saying—mine was the best. It speaks well for them all; it is a good thing to be independent even in molasses. Our merchants added much to this department. Messrs. A. J. Pemberton & Co., McNeill & Co., Walter Watson, Archie McMillan, H. R. Horne, B. E. Sedberry, H. Whaley and others made beatiful displays of their stocks, and in doing so added interest to the hall with their elegant goods. Mr. Lamb, we spoke of last week; his array of flowers is a necessity. There was a fine display of plaids, seamless bags, twine and colored threads exhibited by Cumberland Mills.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Here was the finest exhibit we have ever seen; the coops were all full, the finest exhibit was made by Messrs. Campbell & Co., of this place; the next best was made by Mr. R. E. Harris, of Chatham. His trio of bronze turkeys were exceedingly fine, the gobbler weighing 41 lbs.; his white Australian turkeys were beauties; besides these he had four varieties of bantam chickens, games of several kinds, Langshans, Plymouth Rock and others. Miss Nannie Rankin, Walter Watson, E. C. Smith, Harry McDonald, R. A. Williams, J. T. Gaster, J. M. Williams and Chas. Williams, all contributed fine specimens of poultry, making it the largest and best ever exhibited on the grounds.

STOCK.

To this department there were many contributors. Mr. J. B. Broadfoot exhibited a fine Jersey bull, cow and calf, a sow and pigs, and a flock of Angora goats. Messrs. Homewood and Holt a beautiful herd of Devon cattle, a flock of Cotswold sheep, Poland Chinese sow and boar. Mr. E. S. Sanders a lot of cattle, Jersey grade and Devon; also a lot of hogs. Mr. A. B. Hinshaw had a fine collection of Poland Hogs; he is annual exhibitor and deserves praise for his efforts to improve the breed of hogs. James Thames exhibited a fine lot of cattle, Devon, Jersey and grade stock. Mr. W. H. Huske, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, from his Oak Ridge Dairy farm. Jas. McBryde, C. L. Campbell, W. W. Cole, J. D. Nott and others contributed. It was a fine exhibit, and shows that Cumberland has placed herself fairly in the race of improvement.

On Friday the grand Tournament took place, and a large crowd, especially of young ladies were there to give encouragement to the contest. Thirteen Knights entered the list, and the result proved that Mr. A. Jennings Pemberton to be the successful knight, Mr. Marshall Williams second, Mr. W. C. McDuffie third, and Leighton Huske fourth. These young knights conferred the honors on their chosen ones at Williams Hall on Friday night just before the dance. Mr. G. M. Rose, for the successful knight, presented the prizes in a neat and pleasant talk. Mr. Pemberton choosing Miss Annie Hunt Green as Queen of Love and Beauty; this is her second coronation, proving that Mr. Pemberton is not the only one who thinks her fit to wear a crown. Miss Mattie Fuller was chosen first maid of honor, and Miss Phila Pemberton second, Miss Callie Reed French third, to these Mr. Rose presented in the name of the successful knights handsome boquets; it was an interesting scene, we will say nothing of the flutter of hearts. The ball was then opened, and the floor was soon filled with the merry dancers, who continued with a slight intermission for supper, until nearly 5 o'clock, a. m. It like the fair, was a success, and ended a week of continued gaiety and frolick for the young people, which all declare has never been surpassed.

California has been shaken by an earthquake, the shock is reported to be the severest since 1871. Children were shaken out of their cradles. The shock was followed by a rumbling sound.

SOME OF OUR VISITORS LAST WEEK.—Among the number who graced our city with their presence last week, we noticed Miss Lida Drane, of Co., Miss Minnie Bryan, of Newbern, Misses G. B. Atkins, Janie Northrop, and Callie Reed French of Wilmington, Miss Little, of Anson, Miss Mattie and Janet Fuller, of Raleigh, Miss Frankie Faison, Miss Bessie Isler, Miss Kate Alderman, Miss Kate Fairley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Currie, of Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fry, of Greensboro, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, of Phila., Mr. and Mrs. Heman R. Hall, of Greensboro, Mr. Duncan McIver, of Moore, Ducan Whitted and Mr. Huff, of Wilmington, Mr. Percy Gray, of Greensboro, and Geo. McLeod, of Robeson. The town was full, and it would be impossible to give a list of all.

A. M. E. Z. CHURCH.—The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Z. church met here yesterday. There are about one hundred and twenty-five ministers in attendance. Bishop J. J. Moore of Salisbury presides.

Personals.

Col. J. H. Anderson is in town this week.

Mrs. J. H. Southgate is stopping at Mr. A. S. Huske.

Col. J. W. Hinsdale spent a few days here this week at court.

Mrs. David Anderson, of Raleigh, is visiting Mrs. Chas. Haigh.

Mrs. Gardner, of Moore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Brandt.

Mrs. E. G. Spencer, of Louisburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. A. Thomson.

Mr. Geo. Pell, of the *State Chronicle*, attended the fair in the interest of his paper.

Miss Ellen Smith returned home last week, after quite a long visit in Moore county.

Mr. R. S. White, editor of the Bladen *Beacon*, and Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Moore, are attending court.

We regret we missed the call of Mr. J. A. McDonald last week. Mr. McDonald is representing the firm of Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., of Raleigh, and is doing a good work in advertising that excellent firm.

Mr. Robert Strange and Duncan O'Hanlon, both engineerers on the Wilmington extension, were in town this week. They report that about twenty miles on each end of the road has been graded, making forty miles, just half the distance, at this rate we may be sure that the work will be finished before this time next year.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it in a great many cases and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

His Family Well Provided For.

Dr. Hostetter, of Piffsburg, who died a few days ago, carried $361,000 insurance on his life in New York and Philadelphia companies. He took out his first policy in the Equitable of this city for $100,000, on May 14, 1885. It was his intention to take out policies aggregating $500,000, but the companies would not take the risk.

The New York Life, however, issued to him a one hundred thousand dollar policy when he was sixty-five years of age, the conditions being that he was to pay $13,000 a year premium, and that if he died within ten years his beneficiaries would be paid the face value of the policy and the amount of premiums paid by him to that date. He was in the company two years when he died, and it will pay to his heirs $126,000.

The Mutual Life, in which Dr. Hostetter was insured for $50,000, held him off for a year and then reluctantly took him in. He had only been in the company one month when he was taken sick. The Equitable Life will not lose very much, as the premiums and interest will amount to about $50,000.—*New York Herald.*

It will be observed that under the contract between Dr. Hostetter and the New York Life Insurance Company, the Company will *not only pay the* $100,000 *insurance to Dr. Hostetter's beneficiaries, but will also return to them every dollar of premium, namely* $26,000, *that had been paid thereon.* Mr. H. I. McDuffie, of this town, is agent for the New York Life, and a goodly number of persons in this section have policies ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 insurance with him, under just such a contract as proved so beneficial to the heirs of Dr. Hostetter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous as this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Country Merchants visiting Fayetteville who fail to look through Tillinghast's Crockery Store make a mistake. Advantages are offered by it which some of the sharpest buyers who come here value so much that they regularly buy there. The goods kept are carefully selected to meet the wants of the country retail trade (as well as finer for city trade) and are so assorted that they can get not only Crockery and Glassware but also Tinware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, all sorts of Lamp Goods and House-furnishing Hardware generally.

A buyer is able to combine all these lines in one package, and even though a small one, at as low prices as though he bought a bill of each, and they will be so well packed that he will rarely lose any by breakage.

A Tremendous Sensation.

The burning of a Mississippi River Steamboat causes considerable excitement in New Orleans, just think of the astonishment which Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has caused by curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation, don't fail to try it. Trial Bottles free.

When people suffer pain they want to be cured and quickly too, nothing equals Red Flag Oil for all pain. Price 25 Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A Yankee Sheriff Frightened.

A well-known sheriff who lives in Maine, had been given up to die with what his Physician called Consumption, a friend advised the sheriff to try Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure, recovery soon followed, much to the surprise of the Doctor, who now prescribes it for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store

MARRIED.

RAIFORD—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in this town, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Jos. Wheeler, Mr. A. B. RAIFORD to Miss FANNIE SMITH.

PARSONS—LEAK.—In Wadesboro, on Wednesday, November 16th, MR. WILL PARSONS to MISS ROSA LEAK—Rev. C. C. Quinn officiating.

DIED

MRS. MARY C. KINLAW, wife of D. J. Kinlaw, was born March 1st, 1844, and died October 24th, 1888. She leaves a husband, three children and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She had been a consistent member of Bethel Church, Robeson county, for 25 years. Her end was peace. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

A FRIEND.

Robesonian and *N. C. Presbyterian* please copy.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	90@0.00
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12½	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	15	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	8¾	Green,	3
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	11½@13	Western,	10@00
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BREESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	40@75
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—o	1.00
EGGS,	15@17½	SALT,	1 00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	6
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	65@	TALLOW,	6
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Good Middling	9¼
Middling	9¼
Strict Low Middling	9
Low Middling	8¾
Strict Good Ordinary	8
Good Ordinary	7¼

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 41 cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 75 and 1.00 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton steady at 9 7-16 cents—basis Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 43 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 80 cents per bbl. for strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

Norfolk—Cotton 9 9-16.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Williams Opera House,

Friday and Saturday Nights, November 23 and 24.

THE TILL FAMILY
CONCERT COMPANY
ROCK BAND,
From the Crystal Palace, London.

The Programme will consist of selections upon varied instruments. Vocal Quartett, Songs, &c. Among others, the celebrated Rock Harmonicon, 12 feet long and 60 pieces of Rock, varying from 4 feet to 6 inches, arranged on the same principle as the keyboard of a Piano.

Popular Prices. Reserved Seats at Pemberton's Bookstore.

Nov. 22, 1888. 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Forty Thousand Dollars
WORTH OF CLOTHING
AT ACTUAL COST.

In connection with this announcement I desire to thank the public for the liberal patronage always conferred on my Clothing Store and explain why I have decided to abandon the Clothing business. My Dry Goods business has grown to such proportions that it requires every moment of my time, and I have consequently concluded to devote my entire attention to it. Bear in mind that

I Am Going Out of the Clothing Trade Absolutely

and that this is not meant to catch present trade and afterwards continue the business.

This is a Clearing Sale in Every Respect.

The Entire Stock will be Sold Positively AT COST.

INVOICE BOOKS EXHIBITED IF DESIRED.

The stock is all new, and comprises every class of garment known to the Clothing trade and an immense stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

PRINCE ALBERTS, CUTAWAYS,
ENGLISH WORSTEDS, DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
——all grades and styles.——

2 CASES OVERCOATS

JUST OPENED.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS:
Linen Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Underwear in Suits, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, Jewelry, Silk Handkerchifs, Linen Handkerchiefs. Half Hoes,

HATS, CAPS, SHOES,

and in fact everything contained in the store at

Positively New York Cost.

As this is in every sense a cost sale, I have withdrawn the Books from the store, and every sale will be for cash.

Frank Thornton
CLOTHING STORE,
On Corner, Just Below Hotel LaFayette.

Nov 15, 1888

A Fine Opportunity for One Who Wishes to Engage in the Turpentine Business.

On the 14th of December, 1888, at Donavan, Ga., on the W. & T. R. R., we will sell to the highest bidder a good Turpentine location:

1 25 Barrel Still and Fixtures.
15 Cross Boxes.
3 Horses.
8 Mules—Wagons and Harness.
Commissary Stock, Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms cash.

JOHN BLUE & CO.,
Nov 22 3tpd Harrison, Ga.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held at the office of A. A. McKethan, at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st. A full attendance is particularly desired, as officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
Nov 22, 1888.

Strayed or Stolen.

A fine large dog, not a year old, part bull and coach, strayed from my house last week. The party returning him will be rewarded.

H. WHALEY.
Nov 22, 1888 1t

HORSES and MULES.

100 head of HORSES and MULES for sale cheap for cash or on time with good notes.

W. D. GASTER, Ag't.
Nov 22, 1888.

New Opening.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,

has opened at the Smith Drug Store, Northwest corner of Market Square,

A WHOLESALE LIQUOR,
Tobacco and Cigar House.
150 Barrels all Grades of Liquors.

Sole agency for H. Clausen & Sons' New York Export Beer; National Brewery's Draught Beer, Maryland.

At my Sample Room, No. 4, Green Street, can be found a full and select stock of Imported and Domestic Wines, Ales and Liquors.

OYSTER SALOON

in connection—strictly first-class. A corps of polite and attentive waiters.

Nov 15, 1888 tf

Livery, Sales, Feed & Exchange Stables.

I have just opened my NEW LIVERY STABLES with nice Teams and Stylish Buggies, and am prepared to accommodate the general public. I have some fine Stock for sale.

Mr. Alexander Bowles is with me and is one of the best and most reliable hostlers in the State.

Customers may rest assured that their Horses will be fed and curried well if they stop with me.

JOHN LAMBETH.
Nov. 15, 1888 6m

The Cold Wave is Upon Us.

I have in store a large stock of

Clean Anthracite Coal,

which will be sold at

Bottom Prices.

All orders for Coal left at office of Col. J. B. Starr, will have my prompt attention.

Respectfully,
NEWTON H. SMITH.
Nov 15, 1888 tf

Sewing Machine Needles

——OF ALL KINDS AT——

PEMBERTON'S BOOKSTORE.

Corn and Cotton.

[Detroit Free Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The returns of the yield of corn made to the Department of Agriculture, indicate a yield per acre quite as large as that of 1885, and larger than any other crop since that of 1880. The aggregate, grown on a larger area, will not exceed that of any previous American product, being very close to 2,000,000,000 bushels, or about 36 bushels per capita, which has been exceeded in several previous years. The corn surplus States average yield as follows: Ohio 32.2 bushels; Indiana 33; Illinois 36.2 Iowa 37; Missouri 31; Kansas 27; Nebraska 36.

These seven States produce 64 per cent. of the crop aggregate. The general average will fall somewhat under 27 bushels.

There is a good supply of maize in nearly all parts of the South, so that comparatively little will be required from the West. The yields of the Atlantic States are moderate, previously reduced by frost on the northern borders. After three years of low yields, potatoes give an average of about eighty bushels per acre, or nearly the rate of yield of 1879. The averages of prominent potato States are as follows: Maine 110 bushels; New York 83; Pennsylvania 82; Ohio 80; Michigan 75; Indiana 75; Illinois 88; Iowa 90; Minnesota 83; Dakota 80; Nebraska 80. The yield has been increased in the South. It is high in the northern belt of territories. The total product on the basis of these averages is about 195,000,000 bushels or 61,000,000 more than the estimated product of 1887. The average yield of buckwheat is approximated at 12 bushels per acre, and the crop is nearly 11,000,000. The average for New York is 11 bushels; Pennsylvania 14; Michigan 11.5; Indiana 11.5; Indiana 11.4; Illinois 12.6; Wisconsin 9.5; Minnesota 11; Iowa 10.8; Missouri 10.7; Kansas 9.5; Nebraska 11.3.

Hay is a crop slightly above an average in yield or 1.22 tons per acre. It has been nowhere seriously injured by drought. There is a strong tendency to increase of area in the South and the yields upon cultivated areas rather than natural meadows, are relatively large.

The department of Agriculture reports a good season for cotton picking, during October, in the Southwest, and only moderately favorable, weather in the Atlantic coast states. The wet weather of September proved very injurious to quality, prostrating plants and rotting bolls, causing blight and injuring prospects of the top crop. There is much stained fibre and the quality is much poorer than that of the previous year. Picking was late in commencing but there has as yet been no killfrost, rendering possible a partial compensation as to length of season. Indications of yield per acre average the same as last year at this time, though the previous condition of the plant scarcely warrants the expectation of so much late growth and harvest outcome in November and December. The States West of the Mississippi report a slightly larger yield than last year, while Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee indicate a slight reduction. Other States indicate nearly the same indication at this date.

North Carolina's Independence.

[Z. B. Vance, in N. C. Teacher.]

I am proud that I was born in the State of North Carolina and that I am a citizen of Mecklenburg county. The most modest and unassuming of all the States, we do not sufficiently vindicate the just merits of our own people. We should cultivate more pride in our splendid annals, and without approaching to intolerant vanity, we yet should have sufficient self-assertion to do justice to ourselves and our ancestors.

No State has a prouder share in the deeds and events which are connected with the establishment of national liberty and national glory. In all of these she was either first or among the first. On her shores was planted the foot of the first white man who landed on the shores of this great land; within her borders was shed the first blood ever shed on American soil in resistance to the oppression of the mother country, in the battle of Alamance. Within her borders, one hundred years ago, the first Declaration of Independence was made in these United States, and by her Provincial Congress was the first authority given to her delegates in the Continental Congress to declare National Independence of Great Britain. North Carolina, in truth, furnished the birthplace of American liberty, but so long as we imitate our sires she will never furnish it a grave.

And in all the hundrod years that have elapsed North Carolina has maintained the proud position she assumed in the beginning. True, she has not advanced in material prosperity like some of her great and more favored sisters. She has not built so many railroads and large cities, containing such vast accumulations of capital, but in all things which pertain to human freedom, in all things which tend to preserve the patriot souls of men white and pure from the taint of despotism, North Carolina is behind none.

And though, in that splendid constellation of great men who established this government among the nations, there may be stars of greater magnitude and which shine with a brighter lustre, yet, as it sweeps across the plain of heaven, careering towards the zenith, in the van of that glittering throng you will ever see brave and modest North Carolina.

Two Noble Laws.

Among the fathers of the Arabian philosophy may be numbered Honain, an eminent Christian physician, who translated the "Elements of Euclid," and other Greek authors; into Arabic. He flourished in the ninth century, under the caliph Al-Mamon, who was not only an illustrious patron of learning, but was himself no mean adept in several branches of science. One day, after some medical conversation, the caliph said to Honain, "Teach me a prescription by which I may take off any enemy I please without being discovered." Honain declined to give an answer, and pleading ignorance, was imprisoned. Being brought again, after a year's interval, into the caliph's presence, and still persisting in ignorance, though threatened with death, the caliph smiled upon him, and said, "Be of good cheer; we were only trying thee, that we might have the greater confidence in thee." And Honain, upon this, bowed down and kissed the caliph. "What hindered thee," said the caliph, "from granting our request, when thou sawest us appear so ready to perform what we threatened?" "Two things," replied Honain, "my religion and my profession: My religion, which commands me to do good to my enemies; and my profession, which was purely instituted for the benefit of mankind." "Two noble laws!" said the caliph, and immediately presented him, according to the Eastern usage, with rich garments and a sum of money.

The longest straight stretch of railway in the world is on the new Argentine Pacific railway, from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. For a distance of 211 miles the road is laid without a curve.—*N. Y. Evening News.*

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th. Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th, Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th,

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

My Poor Back!

That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheumatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testimonials like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paines's Celery Compound:

"Two weeks ago I could not sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was constipated and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's Celery Compound the pain has left my back, and I can sleep like a child." Zenas Sanders, West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantage. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only one bottle and am perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." Frank Caroli, Eureka, Nevada. *Price, $1.00. Six for $5.00.*

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR 8-PAGE TESTIMONIAL PAPER.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

R. M. Nimocks,

HAY STREET,

Again calls the attention of,

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MEN

to his large and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Distillers' Supplies.

Cotton, Naval Stores or Country Produce

will be purchased or taken on consignment.

Bagging, Cotton Ties,

Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Bacon,

Lard, &c., &c.,

can be found at the lowest prices at

NIMOCKS,

On Hay Street.

Sept 13, 1888. tf

"H.H.H."

Huske's Hardware House

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

SASH,

DOORS

AND

BLINDS.

WE HANDLE

LUMBER,

LATHS AND SHINGLES,

LIME, HAIR, &c.

BUILDING HARDWARE

—A SPECIALTY—

WE HAVE A VERY FINE LOOKING

LOT OF

LACE LEATHER,

"COCHECO" BRAND, WHICH IS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Packing,

&c. &c.

Give us a Trial Order.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.

Aug 30, 1888 3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

75 TONS

Chestnut, Egg, Stove,

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS,

ANY QUANTITY,

At

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 11, 1888. tf

BELTING! BELTING!!

Lace Leather!

I have a full stock of

BELTING,

Lacing, Belt Hooks, &c.

Call and examine my stock and get prices. I guarantee to sell as good an article and as low as any house in town.

CHAS. HAIGH.

Sept 20, 1888 tf

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.

With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.

As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.

Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.

It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.

Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Very respectfully,

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
Merchant Mills.

aug 30 tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS.
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS.
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF.
A CAR LOAD Rock Lime,

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of Farming Implements Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

T. D. LOVE.

Commission Merchant,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Agent Bladen Steamboat Company.

Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Ton Timber. Highest prices obtained and returns promptly made.

Liberal advances on consignment.

Oct 4, 1880 2m

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore known as McNEILL & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Geo. H. Hall retiring. All claims against said firm will be presented for payment to Mr. J. D. McNeill and all accounts due the firm are payable to him.

J. D. McNEILL.
GEO. H. HALL.

Having purchased the interest of Maj. Geo. H. Hall in the Saw Mill business in Lower Fayetteville, I announce my intention to continue for all it is worth the wholesale manufacture of Lumber at that point.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Oct 22, 888 6w

HO! YE AFFLICTED!

COME AND BE CURED!

If you desire your CANCER, ULCER, or MALIGNANT SORE removed, never to return, you can have your wish gratified by consulting the undersigned at Jonesboro, Moore County, N. C., where he is permanently located.

Money refunded in case of failure, which has never yet occurred.

J. H. DANIEL.

Oct 18, 1888 tf

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at 2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 24-tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad Address

WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

April 20, 1888. tf

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it a d feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Trade Mark

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

may 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent.

The Store on the corner, recently occupied by E. F. Moore. For terms, &c., apply to

D. N. McLEAN, Agent.

Oct 4, 1888 tr

Petition to Sell Land for Assets.

John A. McLaurin, Adm'r of John W. McLaurin, dec'd, *vs.* Mary Ann McLaurin and Benjamin McD. McLaurin and others.

Petition to Sell Land for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin McD. McLaurin, a defendant in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of the State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, County of Cumberland, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear on or before the 15th day of December, 1888, at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said County of Cumberland, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Dated this the 30th day of October, 1888.

C. G. CAIN, Clerk
Superior Court.

Nov 1, 1888 6t

CALL

AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

J. H. WINBURN'S,

PHOTOGRAPHIST,

PERSON STREET,

OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Sept 27, 1888 tf

BROOKSIDE

SAW MILLS.

Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber.

Orders promptly filled.

C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.

Sept. 7, 1888. tf

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 4.

Taking effect 3.45 A. M., Monday, September 24, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Bermanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:45 a. m.	9:15 a. m
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.	4:40 p. m
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	11:00 a. m.,
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p m	12:00 noon
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro..... 8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro..... 9:30 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro..... 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro..... 5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Factory Branch Trains run daily except Sundays

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

[Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon.....	2 05 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 17 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro.....	*4 59 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro.....	10 50 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson.....	3 59 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson.....	*4 10 "	.....
Arrive Selma.....	5 19 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville.....	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro.....	4 40 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50 "	.....
Leave Magnolia.....	6 05 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 40 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington.....	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia.....	10 35 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw.....	10 50 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro.....	11 40 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	*8 00 A. M.	.....
Arrive Selma.....	10 23 "	.....
Arrive Wilson.....	11 39 "	.....
Leave Wilson.....	12 42 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount.....	1 20 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro.....	*4 50 "	.....
Leave Tarboro.....	10 50 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon.....	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M

*Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.